DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

*STEAMSHIP NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON

The Passages of the Steamships Niagara, Franklin, and Atlantic.

.Important Aspect of the German Question.

STATE OF THE SILVER MARKET.

AMRICAN SECURITIES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. &c., die, die.

The British mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Lietch, arrived at Halifax at eleven e'clock yesterday morn ing. She entered the harbor of Halifax completely encased in ice; on some parts of her it was nearly a foot in thickness.

She left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, the 21st ult., and was therefore thirteen days in making the passage to Halifax. She had eight passengers for Halifax, and has thirty-three

She will be due at Boston to-night-too late for her mails to come southward before Monday afternoon, unless despatched by special train tomorrow. This will probably be done by the Post Office authorities.

On her outward passage, the Niagara arrived at -Liverpool shortly before ten o'clock on the 17th ult. She left New York at noon on the 4th ult, and was consequently twelve days and twenty-two hours in making the run from port to port.

The American steamship Franklin, Captain Wotton, hence December 6th, 61 A M, arrived off Cowes on Wednesday morning, the 18th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, in a passage of tweive days and five

The American steamship Atlantic, Captain West, hence December 7th, 7 A. M., arrived at the bar off Liverpool, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th ultime. exact hour not stated. Her mails reached the city at six o'clock. She, therefore, made the passage in twelve days and eleven hours.

The news by the Niagara is one week later than by the Baltic. The commercial advices are of considerable interest; but the general and political intelligence possesses no feature of special consequence, unless the aspect the German question has

sumed can be considered important. The cotton market at Liverpool, for the week ending on the 2!st ult, had been active, with an advance of one-eighth to one-quarter of a penny per pound on previous rates. The sales for the week reached 65,660 bales, of which speculators

cok 14,000 bales, and exporters 12,000 bales. The flour market was dull, at previous rates. Corn had receded sixpence, but holders generally declined to sell at the reduction.

Wheat was one to two pence cheaper. American provisions were scarce, and prices consequently remained firm.

Lard had slightly advanced, and prices were quoted about one shilling higher.

The state of trade at Manchester, and other manufacturing districts, was exceedingly good, the late news from India and the Continent having given a decided impetus to trade in wootlen and

Money centinued abundant. Bar silver continued in request at previous rates, but for dollars

the price had begun to yield a trifle. Consols for

There had been but a limited demand for American Securities. Annexed were the quotations in London on Friday, the 20th ult :-United States Sixes, '68...... 108

Boston Fives. 92% a 92% a 92% Pennsylvania Fives. 84 a 84% Maryland Fives. 50 a 91 Canada Sixes. 106 a Freight, dead weight, was slightly better to morthern ports: measurement goods lower.

The German question began to assume a new aspect, inaspruch as it is now suspected that the conference to be held at Dresden, on the 23d ult., between Austria and Prussia, bodes no good to the smaller German States, who, it is said, are now using energetic measures to form a league of their own. It is stated confidently, at Paris, that Gen. La Hitte, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, bave entered into an agreement that, if the approaching cenference at Dresden attempt to make any territorial changes affecting the arrangements made by the treaty of Vienna, the French and English governments will interfere

Solvier, Oct 15-Presed, Again, from Singapore for N Tork 21s, Douglass, from Uhins, det Sopt 22. J Parker, from Marilla, det oct 17. Userhester, from Chins, de, 28th, Radiaga, from Chins, de, 28th, Radiaga, from Chins, de, 38th, Annie, Shanghae, de, Sept 13, Factory, Shanghae, de, Sept 13, Factory, Barrers, dec, 12-Ald Cors, N Vork.

15-8ld Hannah Thornton, Philadelphia.

, Sent 26-bld Harnstable, Bath. Dec 15-Arr Hemerik Hausen, NYork; Elise, do; capside, do. Sid Path, Independence, NYork, CRENO, Dec 15-Arr London, NYOrk; 19th, Margaret

GRAVISINO, Dec 1s.
Svans, do.
GRAVA, Dec 11—Arr Chicora, Boston.
GRAVA, Dec 11—Arr Chicora, Boston.
HAYBE, Dec 14—Arr Duchess Colleges, NYork; 15th, Lady
Franklin, do; 19th, Haype (s), do.
HASBURD, Dec 14—Arr Ells, NYork; Franklin, do.
HULL, Dec 15—Arr Ell, A Z, S York. ier eff, A. Z., S. York. 5- Arr Dorothea, N. York. 15- Arr Marmion, N. York; 14th, Roland Philadorphia, Wm. Nelson, N. York; Ans

Philaberpow,
n.N. Dec I.—Sid Aid. N York.
n.N. Dec I.—Arr. off, Margaret Evans, N York.
Dec I.—Arr. off, Margaret Evans, N York.

ib—Arr Jesephine, NYera.
—Arr Genitore, Philadelphia.
Dec 9—arr Jas Smuth, Boston: 12th, Æslus
aris, 60; Aerer, 60; eith, Primius, 60.

8-Arr Tully-ho, NYork. o 12-bld Eliza & Careline, NVork.

or "Dee9-bld Salishny, NYork.

or Dee9-bld Salishny, NYork.

bld 14. A Bucklith, Panama, do.

ops. Candare, Horoburg. Wary Adams, Natches,

Graba, Vancouver, Zone.

Oct 4-Sid Reliance, NYork; 16th, Tartar, do;

Bindahuffe, Uch - Six Residents, Boston.

By Briana. New 3-Sid Corles, Boston.

Triesta, Dec G-arr Joso, N Firk.

Triesta, Dec G-arr John Clements, N York.

Tricorna. Dec 15-arr John Clements, N York.

Whanda, Dect 15-arr Ariel, N York. Sid Oct 6, Robert Valstord, N York: 10th, Prince de Juinville, de; 13th, Cyglist, de; 26, Eureps, 40, 26th, Samoul Russel, 40.

At 40, akhar, ariel, Oarlo, Maussa, Carthage, Cores, Flade, Cores, Plade, Cores, Plad

WATKSFORM, Dec 17—The Uhas Carroll (of Boston), Dillingham, from Liverpole to Charleston, was fallen in with Dec 10, in 1st 25 N, ton 26, in a sinking state, and the crew shen of 2 the Fasion, Charlett, strived here.

Quenturows, Dec 14-The Westington, from Cronstadt has put in leaky, and with loss of boats, bulwarks, standards, beans, for BRAUMARIE, Dec 16-The Paragon, for Boston, has put Dumma noon, Dec 14-A life busy marred "Northumber-and, NY orh packet," has been picked up iff the coast by the

(Tas N arras Portsmouth North, from Lenden for N York,

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1851. ARMAMENT EXPENSES, ETC. The CHAIR laid before the Senate the report of the War Department, enclosing an account of expenses for arms and repairing of arms; and printing was or

Petitions and reports were presented

The resolution directing the publication of all laws and parts of laws, and instructions of the Secretary o the Treasury and Interior Departments, and Commissioner of the Land Office, and all opinions of Attorney

THE PUBLIC LANDS-THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Generals relating to public lands, was brought up.

Mr. Walker opposed the printing, and aliuded to the charge of thirty-five thousand collars for printing a document of one hundred and sixty-three pages. The Senate should be careful in ordering the printing.

Mr. Bangan said that the public printer was fairly and justly entitled to the full amount of the sum charged.

Mr. Bonland held a very different view of the subject.

ject.
The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Ira Day of Vermont. a mail contractor, yesterday ordered to be engressed, came up on the question of passage.

Mr. Dawsos opposed the bill, and a long debate en-

up on the question of passage.

Mr. Dawson opposed the bill, and a long debate ensued.

The bill eventually passed.

California, was taken up. The question pending was on Mr. Banton's proposed substitute.

Mr. Banton's then addressed the Senate in explanation and suppert of his bill. which provides for the appointment of a Recorder of Land Titles in California, who shall visit all parts of the State, collect all public archives relating to land grants; also, collest all evidences of private land titles, and record the same in all towns. cities, villages, pueblas and missions; and all individuals claiming land, by any grant whatever, shall present evidence of their title to the Recorder, upon notice given to that effect by said Recorder—when these are recorded, an abstract of all the titles is to be sent to the General Land Office—the Recorder and District Attorney to examine all titles, and in each which they deem invalid, the claimant to be summoned by scire factas, to show cause why his title should not be cancelled—all decisions on claims to be governed by the terms of treaty, the law of nations, the usages and customs of governments who made the grants, the proclamations of the several American officers, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the law of prescription in favor of possessory rights, and in the same manner as if the question was between individuals. The bill also confirms grants to towns and cities, made by the Mexican Captain General—confirms General Kearney's grants, but reserves for further action of Congress, all grants made by other American officers. The decision of scira facias to be conclusive, in favor of claimants in every case except, the claims of John decision of scira facias to be conclusive, in favor of claimants in every case except, the claims of John decision of scira facias to be conclusive, in favor of

everal positions.

Mr. Beston centinued his remarks on the general haracter of the land patents in California, till three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives. BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHRMICAL TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Jan 3, 1850.

Mr. WHITE, (whig.) of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House all the writter evidence and charges of fraud committed in the col lection of the revenue, the names of the person charged as aforesaid, and whether they are citizens e

THE CLD AND NEW STATES-THREE PER CENT PUND Mr. Disney, (dem.,) of Ohio, introduced a bill pro viding for the proper adjustment of accounts be tween the old and new States, growing out of the

Mr Mason, (dem .) of Kentucky, introduced a bill

ST MASON, (dem.) of Kentucky, introduced a bill granting lands in Kentucky for railroad purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE WINNERSON INDIAN TROUBLES.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Arkansas, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with a report relative to the Winnebago troubles in Minnesota last summer.

Minnesota last summer.

Mr. Potter, (dem.) of Ohio, endeavored to go into con mittee on the Cheap Postage Bill, which falled.

The House then, in Committee, took up the FRIVATE BILLS.

When the committee arose, the House passed twen-

MISCHLLANGUA

Several executive communications were laid before the House.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGO C.

Mr. Guerr, (dem.) of California, introduced a joint
resolution, to make so much of the act for the support the year ending July next, as provide

of the srmy for the year ending July next, as provided for extra pay to the commissioned officers and emission for extra pay to the commissioned officers and emission treactive in its effect. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW HARVSHIRE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr STROOG, (dem..) of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the New Hampshire contested election case on Toreday.

The House then adjourned.

Interesting from Washington.

O GENERAL UNION MEETING TO BE HELD - PROPOSED LINE OF TRLEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA-THE WORLD'S FARE-THE STEAMSHIP ORIO, ETC.

Wassington, Jan 3, 1851.
The great political Union jubilee or convention, to be held in Washington, on the 224 inst. has com pictely fallen through, as I can now assure you with the most positive degree of certainty. The leading men of both political parties think it would afford too great a chance to professional politicians for free trading and free bottomey and are consciountly opposed to it. Letters to that effect, from the most istinguished men here in Washington, have just left or all parts of the country, and especially for the Inlon Safety Committee, of your city.

Governor Cass presented the petition of Josiah Snew, A. Bangs, and associates, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, for a subscription or donation of \$200 000 in aid of a telegraph line from the Mississippi to California, to be finished in eighteen months from the passage of the bill It was referred A good feeling apparently exists in reference to the

pplication.

The list of products and manufactures of the United States, sent to the General Executive Committee, for transportation to the World's Fair, is very extensive. The man killed in Philadelphia, last week, by the care in Broad street, has been recognized as Henry Hopkl, Master Armorer of the Marine Barracks here The Masons have taken charge of the body, for inter-

ment next Sunday.

The steamship Ohio, Lieut Schenck, left Norfolk on Thursday morning, for New York.

New Hampshire Polities.

Another letter from Mr. Atwood, the democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has appeared. It was written the same day with the free soil epistle, and proves that document to have been a rate and well considered production. The letter is private, and was addressed to Mr. Goodale

Vessel in Distress.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1851. The ship James Cormer, fifty-four days from Cadia has put into Hampton Roads, with lose of suits, rig ging, &c., having experienced very heavy weather inring the passage. Edwin C. Frazier, a passenger belonging to Baltimore, died at sea.

The Maryland Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 2 1831 The State Reform Convention met this morning there being a full quorum present. A resolution to employ reporters was voted down. But little other business was depeptior to adjournment.

The Court of Appeals.

At many, January 3, 1851.
Up to this afternoon, the Sourt was occupied in hear ing motions. Cares Nos. 1. 3. 4 and 5 were reserved ing notices:
for a full Court; 2 and 6 were passed, and No.
mitted; 8 was reserved for delauit; 9 passed; 10.
affirmed by defauit. The Court then adjourn

The Southern Mail. No mail from south of Montgomers to night. Amin Bey at Louisville-Steamboat Disas-

Louisville, January 3, 1850.

Amin Bey and suite arrived here to-day.

The river is receding. We have 8 feet 3 inches of water in the canal.

Intelligence from Cairo has reached here that the steamer Saladin, from St. Louis, bound here, struck a log at Dog Tooth Head, Mississippi, on Wednesday night, and sunk in eight feet of water. The boat will night, and sank in eight teer of water. The boat will be lost. She had but little freight most of which, with the machinery and furniture, has been saved. No person was injured.

The steamer Mary Stephens recently ran against a snag at Big Eddy, which tore off the entire larboard guard, and damaged the wheel house; she had left Cairo for Cincinnati.

Cairo for Cincinnati.

Ice is floating in the Mississippi, and the Cumberland
River is falling rapidly, with 6 feet 3 inches on shoals.

The Indiana Legislature.

Indiana Indiana Legislature met on Monday, and elected democratic officers. The Governor delivered his mes-

sage in person, on Tuesday.

The House agreed to elect a United States Senator on the 8th of January, but the Senate laid the resolution on the table. Mr. Pettit's prospects for Senator, in place of Jesse D. Bright, are said to be favorable.

Fire at Cincinnati-Ohio Convention and Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 3, 1851. The large stove and hardware foundry of Lough McCracken & Degroff, was destroyed by fire last night Loss, \$25,000 to \$20,000. Insurance, \$15,000, as follows:—Lexington Co., \$4,000; City, \$4,000; Merchants and Manufacturers', \$4,000; Protection, \$3,000.

The Convention has again got up a proposition giving the Legislature power to repeal charters of incorporated companies. The whigs, and a portion of the de mocrats, oppose the measure. The House of Representatives, at Columbus, are dis

cussing the Fugitive Slave law. The Missouri Legislature.

Sr. Louis, January 3, 1861.

After twenty-two ballotings in the Legislature, Mr Watkins, whig. was elected Chief Clerk; W. Houston, anti-Benton, Secretary; R. B. Jacksen, anti-Benton Doorkeeper; and W. B. McCracken, anti-Benton, As

The Weather-Snow, &c., in the State of New York.

BY MORSE'S LINE, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET. BUFFALO, Jan. 3-8 A. M. A cloudy, disagreeable morning; wind blowing from the north. The thermometer stands 23 degrees above sero; parometer failing.

8 P. M.—The thermometer is 24 degrees above zero, and failing; the wind still blowing from the north, but lightly. The barometer is falling, and it has commenced snowing slightly. It bids fair for a north-ast storm.

ROCHESTER Jan 3-8 A M The weather is very unpleasant; wind strong from the northwest, accompanied by flurries of snow

8 P. M.—The wind is blowing fresh frem the north-east; weather cloudy, and growing cold fast. Ther-mometer 18 degrees above zero. Oswego, Jan 3-9 A M

Thermometer 26 degrees above zero.

We are having a high wind from the north, with a clouded sky. Thermometer 16 degrees above zero. Synacuse, Jan 3-9 A. M. The morning is clear and pleasant, but the wind comes keen from the north. Thermometer 17 degrees

7 P. M — A clear, starlight night; wind southwest. Thermometer 14 degrees above zero. Urica, Jan. 3—8 Λ. M. A clear and beautiful morning; wind light from northwest. The thermometer 19 degrees above zero

8 P. M.—Cloudy, but not very unpleasant; wind light from the northwest. Thermometer 14 degrees above zero; and the barometer failing. A delightful morning: sky clear and weather mild.

A delightful morning: sky clear and weather mild.
Thermometer 26% degrees above zero. The wind is nearly northeast.

8 P. M.—It has been a clear, beautiful day; wind, this evening, northwest. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero.

YORK TO BUFFALO, OFFICE S WALL STREET. Taov. Jan 3-5 P. M.
The thermometer stands 11 degrees above zero. The

sky is cloudy, indicating a storm.

The Depreciation of the Gold Currency in Europe. The Disturbances in the Silver "We are informed."

ministry, apparently in view of the apprehended depreciation of the value of gold in relation to silministry, apparently in view of the apprehended depreciation of the value of gold in relation to silver, to propose to the Assembly an immediate abolition of the law making gold, equally with silver, a legal tender." In the present state of things it is a matter of absolute necessity to have only one legal tender. If a twelvementh ago a standard napoleon was worth twenty standard francs, it will now be worth no more than 19 francs and 40 centimes, that being the actual depreciation of gold compared with silver, or, as some would rather put it, the appreciation of silver compared with gold. Even if the present comparative value should continue, French investment pieces will probably be exported to Germany, and even to America; but should the demand for silver increase, it will be found impossible to sustain the rominal value of the gold twenty-franc piece in the French currency. In fact, the public will make the change by universally tendering the depreciated mean in payment of taxes and other or bits. It becomes, then, a question which metal shall give way to the other. In France that is hardly a question. The france is part of the nation, and the sold tources have considerable. depreciated metal in payment of taxes and other or oths. It becomes, then, a question which metal shell give way to the other. In France that is hardly a question. The france is part of the nation, and the gold currency has never been considerable. Perhaps, too, it is the interest of the government to keep up the currency, its revenue being three times the interest of its debt. Were silver to be made the only legal tender, with the present amount of the revenue and of the debt, a rise of 3 per cent in the value of silver would be a virtual gian of nearly £1,600,000 a year to the government. Were gold to be made the legal tender, supposing it possible in France, it would soon become necessary to raise the nominal rates of taxes. It is impossible, however, to retain the double tender, and there can be no doubt that the silver will remain. Whether there will still continue a gold coinage, and what place it will occupy in the circulation, it is not easy to say. In this country it is usual to say that the sovereign is the only true cein, and that shiftings and pence are only takens. Ours, however, will seen be the only nation in the world in which gold is the legal tender; and, perhaps, the only nation with a gold currency. It remains to be seen whether the United States will succeed in reheving its straitened silver currency with the substitution of gold. If the intrinsic value of the gold eagle is threatened with a depreciation of 2 or 3 per cent every year, its superior convenience, in other respects, will constitute but a of 2 or 3 per cent every year, its superior convenience, in other respects, will constitute but a poor equivalent, and few will take money which they will not be able to change into dollars except at considerable discount. That the recent change in the comparative value of the two metals will in the comparative value of the two metals will proceed in the same direction, there can be no doubt. It is true that there is a great and extraordinary demand for silver; that it is wanted to pay the continental armies now in motion, and that it is hoarded by persons apprehensive of tomult or war; but it is equally true that there are great demands which are likely to continue. There is a great demand for silver in the United States. There must always be a great demand for silver, for the use of large industral operations. Should commerce and euter-tise great demand for silver, for the use of large industrial operations. Should commerce and entergrise resume their former activity throughout the continent at the settlement of the present unfortunate differences, there will forthwith be an increased demand for the coinage of a clais suited for the payment of lasor. But, with the supplies of gold now pouring in from California, whatever increases the demand for silver must aggravate the difficulty of combining a gold and silver comage on any conditions whatever, except that of making the silver coin a mere token. Even in this country, the nature and longer afford to issue shillings at their former weight of metal. As the objections to a gold coinage increase, and as it becomes excluded from other countries, the metal must become cheaper and cheaper, and it is difficult to see how it should not be eventually depreciated, not only as comand cheaper, and it is difficult to see how it should not be eventually depreciated, not only as com-pared with silver, but also us interchangeable with the necessaries and chief conforts of life. Thus far, the latter depreciation has not taken place. A covereign will now purchase more of corn, mear, and many other things, than it would five years ago, before the diggings were heard of. It will be observed that the above remarks are

founded on the prospect of gold suffering a gradual and uncertain depreciation compared with silver, and becoming therefore unfit as a standard of value. Of course, if it is settled at a lower value—if it sank at once to seventy-five per cent of its former value, and promised to stand at that percentage, it would become more convenient than ever as a substitute for silver, and as a legal tender in conjunction with that metal. While there are symptoms of a diminution in the demand for gold, there are none of a failing supply. That California will add its £10,000,000 a year to the former supplies, we see little reason to doubt. The ratio of that sum to the increasing wants of the world is matter of simple calculation. The population of the whole earth is, in round numbers, 4,000,000,000; its metallic currency, £390,000,000, which gives .6s. 8d to each member of the human species. Mankind increases about 10,000,000 a year; and, if everything else remained the same, the metallic currency would require an addition of £3,000,000 every year. On the one hand, however, we must set the general increase and diffusion of wealth, which makes the average unit require more ready money than formerly; and on the other hand we must set paper currency, bills of exchange, savings banks, state debts, railway shares, and the many other forms in which money is now invested, all of them having a tendency to supersede the precious metals. Taking all things into account, it is not at all likely that the world at large will want a larger addition to its metallic currency than £5,000,000 a year, of which only half need be in cious metals. Taking all things into account, it is not at all likely that the world at large will want a larger addition to its metallic currency than £5,000,000 a year, of which only half need be in gold. This calculation is certainly justified by the aspect of things immediately around us—England saturated with gold, Holland substituting silver for gold, and France about to give up the double tender. In California itself, production does not seem to flag. It is true that our merchants have been disappointed, but that is because the proceeds of their sales have been swallowed in payments, which have found their way into private pockets, or in consignments of gold dust, to other parties. The British merchant has to run the gauntlet of Yankee officials, brokers, and tradesmen, and has not secured his due proportion of the golden stream, which has nevertheless flowed in unquestionable abundance to all parts of the world. How much the production of gold, pays for its cost is a question for which we require more data than we at present possess. The enterprise is new; California is new; its cities are of the other day, and have been several times destroyed; its roads, its steamers, its mills, and the whole plant and property of the State are quite new. Ordinarily we do not expect a large income at once from a new undertaking. All is expense at first. But in this instance, notwithstanding these enormous expenses, California, three years old, is already yielding £10,000.000 a year.

The Low Lodging Houses of England.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 5.]

Our readers have long been acquainted with the frightful state of the low lodging houses throughout the country. They have long known that, though difficult to be dealt with, the evils resulting from the existing condition and management of these miserable receptacles of vice and wretchedness, are alike shocking and disgraceful. Yet, though these evils are constantly referred to by those who have investigated the subject of the poor, no real efforts have hitherto been made to suppress them. Instead of being placed under the surveillance of the police, the establishments in question are practically unregulated by anything but the mere convenience of the moment, and are allowed to flourish undisturbed in a very luxuriance of iniquity. Our own letters from our various special correspondents, both in the metropolis and the provinces, have contained accurate and authentic expositions of the overcrowding, disease, filth, and crime of these lodging houses—while sanitary reports, and house-to-house commissions, have published the same feets ing houses—while sanitary reports, and house-to-house commissions, have published the same facts in a more official, if in a less popular form. Their evil is incalculable—and it is none the less serious because not immediately felt by the higher classes

evil is incalculable—and it is none the less serious because not immediately felt by the higher classes of society. They poison the very sources of virtue, and distribute moral contamination wherever they exist, striking upward as well as downward, and diffusing their noxious influences to the furthest confines of the social circle.

A painful case connected with these lodging houses has been lately reported in our police intelligence; and as the investigation was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday last, as reported in our paper of yesterday, we now feel no hestation in alluding to it. The circumstances, which are too gross to be more than merely indicated, disclose a state of life and manners not to be met with among the lowest races of savages, and fearfully corroborative of the descriptions given by our special correspondents. The outrage to which we allude—one of the vilest kind, and accompanied with circumstances of peculiar atrocity—was committed by an elderly man, Elisha Denton, on the person of Emma Beanett, a young girl, aged fifteen. It was witnessed certainly by one person, who deposed to the fact—probably by more than one—and it was known to several; yet it excited no attention at the time, and but little interest afterwards—so little that the police were not informed of it until a week after its occurrence, though the girl had manifested much distress and terror on the occasion. We would occurrence, though the girl had manifested much distress and terror on the occasion. We would not speak now of the gullt of the wretch who perpetrated this outrage, but of the facilities which the arrangements of these lodging houses offer to such as him for crimes of the like nature, and of

the utter want of decency—the utter deadening of all moral feeling and perception—in those who

discriminately," in twelve beds, all in the same room, and set close together on the floor—the latest comer placed where most convenient to the landlord, without reference to the sex or condi-tion of the person already occupying the bed-youth and age, vice, disease, and druckeaness, all youth and age, vice, disease, and drunkeaness, all mixed up in one secthing mass of inquity—such were the dormitory arrangements of this casual lodging-bouse—and such are the conditions of domestic existence for English men and women in hundreds of like places. They excite no alarm, they create no shame; they are considered fitting for the people for whom they are made, and are accepted as in the natural order of things. Decency would there be out of place; it would be as unintelligible as a foreign language—itwould be laughed down, and cried "shame" on, and treated as an offence against the local law. The landlord of this "model" lodging house—for so the dea was designated—when questioned by the magistrate, admitted that he had three sleeping rooms in his house, "with twelve beds in each;" adding, with perfect coolness, "men and women all sleep together the lowest order, this crowd of human beings lie down, thick and rank together, and every barrier that the commonest sense of morality or humanity would raise between them, is flang down, till all becomes one indistinguishable heap of vice and

Such things as these ought to be prevented by Such things as these ought to be prevented by the strong arm of the law. They are too glaringly opposed even to the lowest lessons of civilization—too revolting to every higher instinct of homenity—to be suffered in a nation that claims to be in the van of moral progress. They are among the true plague-spots of the time; and we should do well to remember that disease spreads upward—that the mortification of the foot at last reaches the heart. That these lodging houses have worked fatal evil among the virtuous poor, many of our correspondents letters show. Many are the cases in which a confirmed thief or a convicted felon has dated from them has first lessons in crime. He came there innocent and poor—he left, an accomplished awindler or a successful burglar. They have brought to shame and the streets many a poor girl, who, when out or state output. They have brought to shame and the streets many a poor girl, who, when out of place or out of work, and without resources or friends, has been obliged to take advantage of their cheapness. They have been fruitful nurseries of crime in every form—cources of certain corruption to all who enter their hideous circle—breeding disshould not be checked and controlled by the public authorities. Of course the poor must have places wherein to sleep—casual lodgings for a night or two, or perhaps for a few hours only in the night; and such lodgings must be cheap, and, therefore, without much attempt at refinement, either as regards the inmates or the accommodation. But they may be made decent—they may be made places where the poor who are not vicious, can sleep without outraging every feeling, and destroying every moral principle—they may be made simple lodgings, houses of refuge and resort, and not the dens of iniquity they are now—practically.

simple lodgings, houses of refuge and resort, and not the dens of iniquity they are now—practically, houses of the very worst fame.

When the landlord, in the case to which we have alluded, was asked why, having three sleeping apartments in his house, he could not make a somewhat more moral classification of his lodgers, so that the married couples might sleep in one room, single men in a second, and single women in a third, he answered frankly that "this would not suit his business." We need not diate on all that lies behind these few words, nor goe i we are not suit his business." We need not disate on all that lies behind these few words, nor need we explain in what particulars this classification would

not suit the business of a lodging-house keeper. It opens up before us a lamentable vista of demoralization, in which we can hardly say whether the actors are most guilty or most pitiable—most to be condenued, or most to be compassionated. Left, as they are, without care or surveillance to the free indulgence of their passions—tempted by all kinds of vicious incitements—we cannot expect them to be less criminal and profligate than they are, seeing that not only are they without the restraining forces of education, social esteem, a position to be lost, and a character to be destroyed, but that they are also exposed to direct temptations of the most brutalizing description. We have no right to condema the results of such a condition of life, while we neglect the use of those means of reformation which common sense points out to us. Were these lodging houses placed under such strict police supervision that they might be safely used by the virtuous poor, they would be of far greater popular convenience, and they would lessen the moral dangers which already bear so heavily on the indigent. As it is, they are national diagraces—the more disgraceful because so easily remedied. They are crying evils, which need only a stout heart, and a determined will, to put them down; and we hope that some searching and effectual good may result from the late horrible exposure, and that poor Emma Bennett may be the last child of fifteen subject to such frightful brutality, because of the absence of efficient legal superintendence and protection.

and protection.

The Fashious for December.

[From Le Foliet.]

The winter fashious are no longer an uncertainty; our most celebrated couturiers have decided upon the principal forms for robes and resingotes. The accessores in trimming offer an endless variety, to meet the taste both of wearer and artiste. Bodies are still worn long-waisted, more or less pointed or rounded in front; the skirts are very full, rather longer behind than in front; the sleeves long, or half long, small at the top, and enlarging towards the bottom, in the Greek or pagode style. Such is the foundation of our winter costume, which will be found to resemble closely those wora for some time past. We must add that the body, a Lonis XV., with its multiplicity, of ornaments upon the be found to resemble closely those worn for some time past. We must add that the body, a Louis XV., with its multiplicity, of ornaments upon the front, narrow frills of lace, ruches of ribbon, bias chicorees, bows of all kinds in velvet, mixed with bouillonnes of tulle, are each resorted to, according to caprice or good taste, and are the distinguishing characteristics of the bodies à la Dubarry, à la Montespan, à la Vallière, &c.

It appears that the flounces will be worn deeper and fuller than they have lately been made; tall and slender figures will hail this alteration with pleasure.

it appears that the flounces will be worn deeper and fuller than they have lately been made; tall and slender figures will hail this alteration with pleasure.

Narrow ribbons, fringed or scolloped, with a thread which can be drawn to form it into a frill, are used in a thousand different ways as trimming for dresses—the ribbons, with fringe on each edge, are found very serviceable for ruches, heading of flounces, brandebourgs, or echelle upon the front of the skirts, &c. We have already spoken of the great success of the oriental fringes, as employed on some magnificent costumes. Indeed, nothing can be more splendid than the stars of gold, or gold and silver mixed with a network of white silk, or prettier and more graceful than the garniture of passementaries, with fringes and grelots. We must notice one, composed of a fringe about ten inches deep, forming a light network of black chenille, spotted with small grelots of jet, which hang from the chenille network; this fringe terminates with long tassels of chenille and jet. We have seen a black velvet dress, destined for a lady at Madrid, trimmed with two rows of this fringe, the small jacket having a narrower one to match round the bottom. These fringes are likely to become much in request for fancy dresses this winter.

Ribbons seem to dispute with flowers for pre-eminence as ornaments for the coiffure; they are disposed with so much elegance that we wonder not at the demand for these ornaments. Among the most graceful and most fanciful coiffures, we cite the Maintenon; this coiffure is formed of a half veil of black lace, with rounded corners, which fall on each side, veiling the neck and shoulders; it is fastened upon the head with a bouquet of roses, mixed with some long-faded foliage, which oliers an agreeable contrast to the more brilliant freshness of the rose. The diplomacy of female taste that originated this becoming coiffure is strikingly revealed in this mélange of contrast and harmony. Morning capotes, made of blasses of satus, in two shades of the

a replaced inside.

In speaking of coiffures, we omitted to mention that application of Honiton lace is still in great request, especially when ornamented with white laurel and light leaves, bunches of small cherries. or tufts of geranium mixed with other flowers.
The coiffures of blonde are still much worn with croad ribbon, forming a scarf over the shoulder. They are made of crape or velvet, and their vogue

cems greater than ever. To return to the bonnets, we would mention another of velvet, of Chambord green, the front of velvet, the crown of satin, covered with narrow black lace; choux of different shades of green, with rosebuds of flowers in the middle, are placed inside. These are called cottmacons.

We have seen a full dress bonset of white satin,

covered with an open stamped terry velvet, also white, trimmed with lace and small feathers; the curtain to this bonnet is very deep, and of a grace-

Among all the bonnets for this season, the first Among all the bonnets for this season, the first to be noticed are those of felt, a material so light and supple as to render it capable of being made into the most elegant forms of the present fashion. We observed the Princess M——, always the first to give countenance to any happy innovation, wearing one of those new felt bonnets of the natural color, trimmed with a long flat feather, placed across the head, and failing very low on the side. This feather was festened with a bow of velvet and satin, of the same color, as the felt; amail giok flowers. feather was festened with a bow of velvet and satin, of the same color as the felt; small pink flowers, with feathered foliage inside. A very pretty lady who accompanied the princess, and was in mourning, wore a black felt bonnet with a casoar feather and black velvet ribbons; it had small jet flowers, mixed with black velvet leaves inside. A very young lady also wore a white felt bonnet, trimmed on one side with a single white rese, with long velvet foliage; the inside was trimmed with bows of white satin, and strings to match. All of these were beauful, and left no doubt of the success of the new felt in this winter's fushion. Some very pretty bonnets are made of violet satin; each drawing is intercepted by a narrow black lace put on fuil; a small bunch of feathers, half black half violet, onnaments one side; coques formed with a barbe of black lace, mixed with coques of violet satin ribben inside.

berke of black lace, mixed with coques of vislet saturablen inside.

Another of jink terry velvet, of a very open share, with a long pink feather placed round the front and across the head, falling on the left side, whilst on the other the feather is fastened with a ribbon bow; the inside has tuits of pink blonde, drawn up to give the effect of a large rose.

A capote of satin, of Chambord green, trimmed with a water flower, with long foliage of very narrow velvet ribbon of different shades of green, producing the pretty effect of a planne—a light foliage of green viewer, mixed with green and white biende, inside.

Short veits are more than ever in fashion this winter. Lace is much in demand. Chantilly, Brussels, Valenciennes, Alergon, are each in request for veits, shawls, scalls, cannezonis, sleeves,

instinct can be used.

In the houses where now may be seen hundreds of dresses of all descriptions, we have particularly beeved some evening dresses of organdie, with couble skirts, worked with straw-colored silk. the body had a berthe, festened with a bow of straw

colored ribbon.

A robe of moire antique of pearl grey, with broad satin stripes; the sides of the shirts are tim med with lexenges of grey satin, edged with a narrow blende fulled on. The body, a Louis XV., narrow blende fulled on. The body, a Louis XV, had the front piece trimmed with eight crossing of very narrow sain creves, edged with narrow blende; the sleeves, which reached to the elbow are trimmed to match, and have deep fulls of blonder a bounct of roses in the middle of the body; the coffice is of long foliage of pink velvet. A redingote of gree de Tours, of Chambord green, is reged with a plain set in of the same shade. This border is placed round the pagodes sleeves. Another robe of pink and white broched droquet had three flounces, with a broad satia line forming

The rmall mon-quetaires vests, made of velvet patin, in green, dark blue, or tuby, lined was

white quilted satin, with revers turning back over the chest, and at the bottom of the sleeves, are much more elegant, as they permit of the display of the splendid chemisette.

With all these costumes, the guimpes of lace, and the sleeves with simple pagodes of Alençon, or point d'Anglèterre, are the seals of elegant dis-tinction.

Theatricais.

Bowery Theatre—As usual, the bill of entertainment is exceedingly attractive. The performances will commence with the drama of the "Wandering Boys." in which the Misses Denin will appear use Paul and Justin. The next feature will be the new nautical romance, entitled the "Crew of the Fiend," with J. R. Scott as Zarada, and Miss C. Wemyss in her admired character of Therea. This will be followed by a favorite ballad by Miss Hiffort, and the terminating feature will be the grand romantic spectacity of "Peter Wilkins." Mr. Stevens as the Nonscript. and Miss S. Denin as Peter Wilkins. The Bowery theatre is ably managed by Mr. Hamblin aided by his excellent stage manager, Mr. Stevens, whom everybody ilkes—he is a generally useful man, whether taken as manager, actor, or in any other capacity. Go early, and enjoy a rich treat.

Breadway Theatre—Benerit of Ms. J. Wallace—

actor, or in any other capacity. Go early, and enjoy a rich treat.

Breadway Theatre-Benefit of Ma. J. Wallace—This affair comes off this evening at the above beautiful establishment, where we hope to see every seat occupied, as a testimony of the sterling abilities of this gr. at favorite and splendid tragic actor. The piece selected is Griffin's excellent tragedy of "Gisippus" The cast of characters is excellent, embracing the names of several distinguished artists. Wallack as Gisippus; Fulvius. Dystt; Medon Fredericks; and Sophronia by Mrs. Wallack. This piece will be followed by an interinde, "My Boybood's Home." by Mr. Seguin—"Sir a Secret." by Messrs. Seguin and Meyer, and the "Low Backed Car" by Miss Hiffert. The concluding piece will be the beautiful comedy of the "Rivaja" in which Messrs Blake. Lester, Brougham, Dyett, the celebrated Joe Cowell, Mary Taylor, Mrs. Abbott. Mrs. Vernon, and Miss Capel will appear. Independent of the strong claims of Mr. Wallack, the above bill is one, which, on an ordinary occasion, ought to attract an overflowing house. We hope for a substantial testimony of Wallack's dramatic merits.

Ninto's Garden.—This being the last night but the continuation.

richy of Wallack's dramatic merits.

Ninto's Garden.—This being the last night but three of the celebrated Ravel campany, as also of that most magnificent production. "Mazuim or the Night Owi," those who have not as yet seen it, should, by all means, do so, as it is the most gorgeous spectacle that has ever been presented in this country. The Ravels have, for many years, contributed to the amusement and delight of our citizens, by their unrivalled performances, and we believe the desire to see them now is as great as ever. The amusements commence with the evolutions on the tight rope, by the celebrated Leon Javelli and the Ravel family. This will be succeeded by the pantonime of "Jocko," in which the famous Marzetti will play the ape. The entertainments will conclude with the splendid fairy spectacle of "Mazuim." Let Niblo's be crowded avery evening, as a testimony of the sterling worth of the Ravels.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Burton seems to be well aware

as a testimony of the sterling worth of the Ravels.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Burton seems to be well aware that variety is the spice of life, as scarcely a week passes without his introduction of some new piece. He has given such general satisfaction by his selection of pieces, and by the truly talented artists he has engaged, that the Chambers street theatre will always, while under his management, be a favorite resort. The excellent production, entitled, the "Personal History and Experience of David Copperfield" is nightly received with enthusiastic cheering; and how can lif be otherwise, when the respective parts are filled by such men as Burton, Blake, Lester, Bland, Johnston, and Jordan, with Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Skerrett, and Mrs. Russell? Miss Walters and M. Frederis will dance a grand pas de deux, the orchestra will execute a potpourri, and the entertainments will close with the "Pickwick Club," which will introduce all the leading members of the company.

National Theatre.—A great bill of entertainment

the leading members of the company

National Theatre.—A great bill of entertainment is offered for this evening, in which the entire strength of the company will appear. The first in order is the military drama entitled the "Child of the Regiment." This will be followed by the laughable and highly amusing ballet of the "Frisky Cobiler." The orderstra will execute several beautiful overtures, which will be succeeded by the drama of the "Flying Dutchman." in which Messer. Wemyes. Le Favor, Addis. Miss Crocker, and Mrs. Drew, will appear The orchestra will next play the celebrated. Hunting Set." and the entertainments will conclude with the excellent pantomine of the "Golden axe." which has been received on every night of its production with the warmest demonstrations of pleasure.

on every night of its production with the warmest demonstrations of pleasure.

BROGERAN'S LUCKEM.—We believe, so far as this establishment has gone in the way of drainattic representations it has given general satisfaction. The company numbers many artists of great dramatic celebrity.—Mrs. Vernon may justly be considered at the head of her profession in her line; Mary Taylor, always a lavorite, and possessing great versatile abilities; is attention in a charming actress; Mile. Duey Barre, a spiendid daments; Mrs. Loder excellent in her time; Mr Lynne stands high in public estimation for ma histrionic abilities; Mr. Owens the finest of low coundains. In fine, all are good, and are put in parts which their peculiar talents are suited to George Loder gives great strength to the company, as he is always introducing new musical gene for which he is so justify celebrated. This evening the entertainments commence with the burlesque of "Esmeralda". This will be succeeded by a musical entertainment, in which the Echoes of the Nightingale will form a part. The Bough biamend "will follow, in which Mr. Joan Owens, the celebrated low comedian, will appear as Cousin Joe. The entertainments will conclude with "Deeds of Dreadful Note."

American Museren.—If variety of performances, together with the greater collection of a terminate of the many states of the sum of the

Deeds of Dreadul Note."

American Museum.—If variety of performances, together with the greatest collection of natural curiosities, be a source of attraction, the Museum is eminentially entitled to the patronage of the New York public. In the afternoon and evening vaudevilles, excellent dramas, light and highly amuning comedies, with singing and cancing are every day to be enjoyed. The vicitors have the privilege of wasning through the

hour or two can be passed in the Museum.

Just & Co.'s Chaus — An attractive day erformance is amounced at the Amphitheatre, this afternoon when Wallett will appear, and the tarry page and or "Cinderalla" will be presented. This evening, Wellett will make his last appearance and all who wish to see that really witty and talented jester ahould subtrace this last opportunity. The admirable horse-manship of Mesdemoiselles Louise. Tournisire, and Rosa, of blaster Wm Armstroog and in fact, the performances of jevery member of the troupe are invariably received with marked demonstrations of satisfaction.

Procurse Received.

work of great artistic merit, and should be seen by those who can admire a splendid specimen of the un-arts.

Ma Bases - This eminent actor, advertises Sudbury Street Theatre, Hoston, lately known a Uden, to be let. We refer these concerned to th vertising columns

Cours or Arrain-December Team. 1850.—Dressions—Dre 30 — Judgment Affirmed — Borst and wite, respondents against spelman and Fraser appellants. Between tespondent sgainst therita appellant. Gilbooly, respondent sgainst therita appellant. Gilbooly, respondent sgainst therita appellant. Gilbooly, respondent, sgainst Wathington, appellant. Moss respondent, against Livingston, appellant is most offer and adolest, executors & application, appellant Radeliff and others, executors & application of the same and another, survivers & a respondents against Bokee and mother, survivers & a respondents against Bokee and mother, survivers & a respondents against Bokee and mother, surpillant Munger, appellant against the Tonawan is Radicoad Company, respondents. Fayma plivitatif in error, against Bottles appellant Jones and another, respondents against Button appellant Jones and another, respondents the Medagenery County Mutual Insurance Company, respondent, Hawes and others, respondent against Lawrence and another appellant Eao aurriver & another expendents. Readers, appellant Machemick, appellant against Pickering, respondent. Warner, appellant against Pickering, respondent. Warner, appellant against Hischies and unother, respondents. Bush respondent against Ecotions. Efficient & expellant.

Everves officials.

ner, appellant against Birchius and another, positions Buch, respondent against Pettibone, Bordin, &c. appellant.

Process difference—Ketchell collector &c appellant, assist Carne, and another, stiministrators &c. respondents. Malins, respondent against Munre and others, executors &c. appellants Lotteth appellant, gainst Hellister and others, respondent. Against Historian Wardell and others, appellant, expendente, against River, appellant altayton and wife, respondents. Tailmaige, appellant leavist, and another, respondents. Tailmaige, appellant Leavist, rest &a., appellant against Delatina, appellant, against Buttinay and Delaunay, respondents. Hand and another, appellant against Strong and another, appellants, against Strong and another against Rivers, surviving executor. &c., appellant Gromer, respondent, ac, against Howers, surviving executor. &c., appellant Carpenter and are respondent, against Rewers, surviving executor. &c. appellant Carpenter and others, appellants. Fitcher and others, appellants. Brooks, and another, respondents, against Avery impleaded, &c. appellants.

te, uppellant.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted - Costs to
thide the event - Hype, receiver the respondent, against Judgments reversed and new trial granted -Costs to close the event - Hyen, receiver the respondent against byted, appellant Clarke and another, respondent against byted, appellant Clarke and another, respondent against timete, appellant Chempson, respondent against Einscharu impleaded &s. appellant Clark and ethers, respondents against the Mayor, &c. of New York appellants. Gives receiver, &c., appellant, against Comsteller respondent.

Judgments received and judgment for plaintiffs on demotrer. Be next and independent for plaintiffs on demotrer. Be next and independent Erown, respondent. The People, ex rel Kellogg, administrator, &c., appellant, against Erown, respondent. But People, ex rel Kellogg, administrator, &c., appellant, against Schuyler and chiers survivors &c. respendents.

Judgment Received - Bukee, plaintiff in error, against Nash defendant in error.

Decree of the Supreme Court received, and that of the Assistent Fice Chancelier offerend, with each not be defendence in the Courts below. The respondent, against Butler and Butler, appellant.

Receivement Ordered - Brainard, respondent, against Receivers of Ordered - Brainard, respondent, against Cooper & Cooper, appellants.